

68BC Caesar was 32

~~68BC~~
686 ✓

Caesar married POMPEIA, a distant
relative of POMPEY

He served his Quaesstorship
in the Province of Further Spain
(modern Andalusia and Portugal)

68 BC

Age 32

On his return journey from Fuenther Spain Caesar stopped in CISALPINE GAUL, the area that is now north Italy. Its cities south of the river PO had Roman citizen rights, but to the north of the river only AQUILEIA and CREMONA were in possession of this privilege. The rest of the TRANSPADANA area had stopped at the intermediate status of

LATIN RIGHTS, which meant that only the municipal officers and councillors were Roman citizens.

Caesar exploited the unrest in the hope of securing grateful clients in the region. He agitated so vigorously that the gov't in Italy held back 2 legions that had been destined for the East.

68BC

Cornelia, Caesar's wife, died
He later married Pompeia.

68 BC

Cornelia (Caesar's wife) died in 68 BC & Caesar married Pompeia, a young woman of high social connections. This marriage, combined with his personal talents made him very popular in Rome.

68 AC

Cornelia, wife of Caesar, died
Caesar married Pompeia

68-67BC

Crete was conquered by Romans.

68BC

Caesar's first wife CORNELIA died.

68 BC

DURANT

Caesar Quasstor in Spain

68 BC

DURANT

In 68 BC Caesar was chosen quaestor and was assigned to serve in Spain. He led military expeditions against the native tribes, sacked towns, and collected enough plunder to pay off some of his debts. At the same time he won the gratitude of Spanish cities by lowering the interest charges on the sums that had been lent them by the Roman bankers.

68BC

DURANT

From Rhodes, Caesar returned to Rome, he divided his energies between politics and love. He was handsome, though already worried about his thinning hair. When Cornelia died he married POMPEIA, granddaughter of Sulla. As this was a purely political marriage, he did not scruple to carry on liaisons in the fashion of his time. He would continue these habits in his campaigns.

dallying with Cleopatra in Egypt, with Queen
EUNOE in NUMIDIA, and with so many ladies
in Gaul that his soldiers in fond jest called him
the "bald adulterer." The aristocracy hated him
doubly - for undermining their privilege and
seducing their wives. POMPEY divorced his
wife for her intimacy with Caesar. Cato's
passionate hostility was not all philosophical;
his half sister Servilia was the most devoted of
Caesar's mistresses

68BC

Caesar returned from Fallow
Spain and continued to support
the enactment of popular
measures and to prosecute
senatorial extortionists

68Bc

In Pompey's absence, Caesar was becoming the recognized head of the popular party.

68BC

At the funerals of his wife
and his Aunt, he extolled
Morris, the Julian gens, and
Cinnia

68 BC

When he had completed his service in this post (quaestor in Spain), he married POMPEIA (as his 3rd wife)

68BC

Caesar, in Spain, must have noted with appreciation the work of the great Marian general, SEPTORIUS, the first man who tried to Romanize the provincials.

68BC

Crete captured by Romans.

68 BC

Caesar married POMPEIA
grand daughter of SULLA and relative
of Pompey the Great

68BC

Catlini was Prater

68 BC

Caesar earned popularity among
the TRANSPADANE Gauls by supporting
their agitation for Roman citizenship.

CATILINE

(3)

and, told the Senate and the people that the conspiracy was broken and that they might retire to their homes in security and peace. On Dec. 5 he convoked the Senate and asked what should be done with the prisoners. Sulpicius voted that they should be executed. Caesar advised more imprisonment, recalling that the execution of a Roman citizen was forbidden by the SEMPRONIAN law. In the FOURTH ORATION Cicero gently advised death. Cato gave the opinion the sanction

of his philosophy, and death won the day. Some young aristocrats tried to kill Caesar as he left the senate chamber, but he escaped.

Cicero, with armed men, went to the jail and had the sentence carried out with a minimum of delay. MARCUS ANTONIUS, CO-CONSUL with CICERO, and father of a famous son, was sent north with an army to destroy Catiline's force. The Senate promised pardon and 200,000 sesterces to every man who would leave the rebel ranks, but, says Sallust, "not one deserted from Catiline's camp."